WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

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BY BINGHAM & WHITE.

TERMS:

The subscription to the WESTERN CAROLINIAN is *Three Dollars* per annum, payable half-yearly in advance.

☞ No paper will be discontinued until all arrearages are paid, unless at the discretion of the Editors; and any subscriber failing to give notice of his wish to discontinue at the end of a year, will be considered as wishing to continue the paper, which will be sent accordingly.

Whoever will become responsible for the payment of nine papers, shall receive a tenth *gratis*.

ADVERTISEMENTS will be inserted on the customary terms. ***Persons sending in Advertisements, must specify the number of times they wish them inserted, or they will be continued till ordered out, and charged accordingly.

No advertisement inserted until it has been paid for, or its payment assumed by some person in this town, or its vicinity.

☞All letters to the editors must be *post-paid*, or they will not be attended to.

Baking Business.

THE subscriber having employed a competent person, will keep on hand a constant supply of

Bread and Crackers, and Cakes, of every description,

as well as the various articles usually kept in a Confectionary Store,—all of which he will dispose of on very reasonable terms.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Dec. 18, 1821.——80

For Sale,

The celebrated Horse

NAPOLEON.

FOR terms, apply to the subscriber. If not sold previous to the 15th of February next, he will again stand the ensuing Spring Season, in this place. MICHAEL BROWN.

Salisbury, Dec. 3, 1821. 78tF15

Book-Binding Business.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of the Western section of N. Carolina and the adjoining districts of S. Carolina, that he has established the *Book-Binding Business*, in all of its various branches, in the town of Salisbury, N. C. He has taken the store formerly occupied by Wood & Krider, on Main-street, three doors E. N. E. from the Court-House.

Having devoted considerable time to acquire a competent knowledge of his business, in the city of Baltimore, the subscriber flatters himself that he will be able to execute every kind of work in his line, in a style and on terms that will give general satisfaction.

Merchants and others, can have *Blank Books* ruled and bound to any pattern, on short notice, as cheap and as well finished as any that can be brought from the North.

Old Books rebound on the most reasonable terms, and at short notice.

Orders from a distance, for Binding of every description, will be faithfully attended to.

WILLIAM H. YOUNG.

Salisbury, June 8, 1821. 53

Private Entertainment.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Salisbury and the adjacent country, that he has removed from his late residence on the north side of the Yadkin river, on the main road leading from Salem to Danville, 15 miles from Salisbury, and has taken the house formerly occupied by Capt. Ja. Krider, in town, on Main street, a few doors north of the Court-House; where he is prepared to keep a *House of Private Entertainment* for Travellers and citizens. He will at all times furnish Stabling, Fodder and Grain for Horses.

THOMAS HOLMES.

Salisbury, Sept. 25, 1821. 78

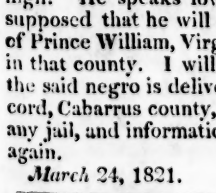
N. B. Eight or ten BOARDERS will be taken at the customary prices in town.

Fifty Dollars Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, at Charlotte, Mecklenburg county, N. Carolina, a Negro Boy by the name of SIMON; dark complexion, stout made, and five feet seven or eight inches high. He speaks low when spoken to. It is supposed that he will make towards the county of Prince William, Virginia, as he was purchased in that county. I will give the above reward if the said negro is delivered to *Isaac Wilie*, Concord, Cabarrus county, or 25 dollars if secured in any jail, and information given, so that I get him again. EVAN WILIE.

March 24, 1821. 50

New Stage to Raleigh.



THE subscriber, who is contractor for carrying the U. States Mail between Raleigh and Salisbury, by way of Randolph, Chatham, &c. respectfully informs the public, that he has fitted up an entire NEW STAGE; which, added to other improvements that have been made, will enable him to carry PASSENGERS with as much comfort and expedition as they can be carried by any line of stages in this part of the country. The scarcity of money, the reduction in the price of produce, &c. demand a correspondent reduction in every department of life: Therefore, the subscriber has determined to reduce the rate of passage from *eight* to *six* cents per mile. Gentlemen travelling from the West to Raleigh, or by way of Raleigh to the North, are invited to try the subscriber's Stage, as he feels assured it only needs a *trial* to gain a preference.

The Stage arrives in Salisbury every Tuesday, 8 or 9 o'clock, and departs thence for Raleigh the same day at 2 o'clock; it arrives in Raleigh Friday evening, and leaves there for Salisbury on Saturday at 2 o'clock.

May 22, 1821. 39 JOHN LANE.

MORE NEW GOODS.

THE subscriber is now opening, at his Store in Salisbury, a large and choice selection of

Dry Goods and Groceries,

Just received from Charleston, Philadelphia and New-York; which will be sold at fair prices, and all kinds of country produce received in exchange. His customers and the public are respectfully invited to call, examine, and judge for themselves. J. MURPHY.

December, 1821. 3mt91

Land for Sale.

THE subscriber offers 220 acres of Land for sale, lying in Wilkes county, immediately on both sides of Rede's River, about eight miles north of Wilkesborough. There are about 50 acres of land opened, and in tolerable repair, most superbly adapted to the culture of corn and wheat; and there are also on it a most excellent Orchard and Mill-Seat. Any person wishing to become further acquainted with said premises, or being desirous of purchasing, will apply to H. B. Satterwhite, or Wesley Reynolds, Esq'rs. in Wilkesborough, or to myself in Salisbury.

CHARLES L. BOWERS.

January 29, 1822. 6wt91

Looshatchey Lands

FOR SALE, in West Tennessee, near the Chicasaw Bluff....Viz: 3,660 acres, held by grant to John M'Knitt Alexander, dated 10th of July, 1788, No. 21; about eight miles east of the Mississippi River, and twenty-five miles above the Bluff. This tract is divided into 4 sections.

800 acres, being a late entry on a warrant in the name of said Alexander; lying in 11th district, range 3d, section 7th; about thirty miles north of east from the Bluff.

Plats and descriptions of said Lands will be shown to those who wish to purchase. The lands are good, and well situated. Terms are, one-third to be paid on purchase, one-third in twelve months, and the balance in two years.—No contract will be closed before the 1st day of May, 1822. For further particulars, apply to

JOSEPH M'KNITT,
Executor of Jno. M'Knitt Alexander.

January 1, 1822. 1amt23A

Yadkin Navigation

COMPANY.

NOTICE is hereby given, that a general meeting of the Stockholders of said company will be held at the house of Mrs. Ann Smith, in the county of Montgomery, on Thursday, the 28th day of February next.

By order of the Board of Directors.

A. D. MURPHEY, *Pres't.*

Jan. 16, 1822. 5wt90

NOTICE.

SOME time in August, 1819, a certain Mr. David Davis brought into this county a negro fellow named OWEN, with several others. The said Owen he hired out in the neighbourhood of Lexington, N. C. until some time last summer; the time expired, and the said Davis not appearing, the fellow remained in the employment of the person who had previously hired him, until some time in November last, when the Messrs. Wm. and Thomas Cliftons, of Hillsborough, came and took possession of the fellow without showing any authority for so doing. The said fellow Owen returned into the neighbourhood about the 1st instant; and as I have hitherto had him in my employ, I have taken him into my possession and shall retain him until the proper owner applies, should the said Davis not appear and claim the said fellow. He is about five feet nine or ten inches high, of a yellow complexion, and appears to be about 28 years of age.

JAMES TYER.

Rowan County, N. C.
Jan. 21, 1822. 3wt90P

Public House to Rent.

ON Friday, the 22d of February, will be rented, at the Court-House in Salisbury, the large and commodious House and premises now occupied by Capt. Thomas Holton.

Also, at the same time and place, two back Lots, belonging to the estate of the late Francis Coupee.

THOS. HOLMES,
JACOB FISHER,
Guardians to heirs of F. Coupee.

Salisbury, Feb. 4, 1822. 3wt89

Stray Horse.

STRAYED from the subscriber, (living near Salem,) on the 16th Dec. last, a dark bay Horse, between 14 and 15 hands high, and about 11 years old; has a few white hairs in his forehead, a roach'd mane, and a few white spots (saddle marks) on his back. A reasonable reward will be given to any person who will deliver the said horse to me, or give information so that I get him.

JOHN WATERSON.

January 28, 1822. 3wt89

State of North-Carolina.

MECKLENBURG COUNTY.

SUPERIOR Court of Law, Fall Term, 1821.... Margaret Duffey *vs.* Robert Duffey.....Petition for Divorce. It appearing to the satisfaction of Court, that Robert Duffey, the defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: *Ordered*, that publication be made for three months, in the Raleigh Star and Western Carolinian, that unless he appear at the next term of the Superior Court of Law, to be held for the county of Mecklenburg, at the Court-House in Charlotte, on the sixth Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer said petition, it will be set for hearing ex parte, and a decree made in favour of the petitioner. Witness *George Graham*, Clerk of said Court, at Office, the 6th Monday after the 4th Monday in September, A. D. 1821, and in the 46th year of American Independence.

GEO. GRAHAM, *Clerk S. C. L.*

Nov. 24, 1821.——78m3

Letter Press Printing,

OF every description, neatly and correctly executed at this Office, on short notice.

Valuable Lands and Mills

FOR SALE.

THE subscribers will sell the following Valuable Lands, belonging to the estate of the late Lewis Beard:

That valuable plantation, commonly called "Beard's Mills," situated on both sides of Swearing Creek, near where it enters into the Yadkin river, and in that part of Rowan county called the *Jersey Settlement*; the number of acres in the body is about 2500, but it will be divided, if required by purchasers. The product of cotton from this plantation, for several years past, has exceeded 110 bales, besides proportionate crops of corn and small grain. Attached to the premises is a valuable set of wheat and corn Mills, and a Saw-Mill; one Cotton Gin, by water, and another excellent one by horse power, with a new and prime packing screw. Also, a good dwelling-house, with a store-room attached—an extensive distillery, with all the necessary implements. In short, there is not a more complete and desirable establishment in the western part of the state for a man of capital, who wishes to turn his attention to cotton and the other staples of the country. From its situation in a rich cotton-raising settlement; it is also known to be one of the best stands in the country for the mercantile business. It is deemed unnecessary to give any further description, as persons wishing to purchase will view the premises and learn the terms.

Another Tract, of about 150 acres, situated on both sides of the Yadkin River, on one of the main roads leading from Salisbury to Fayetteville. To this tract belongs the Ferry commonly called "Skeen's Ferry."

Another parcel, of about 1200 acres, situated about four and five miles from Salisbury, including Dunn's Mountain.

A small tract, of 75 or 80 acres, situated on the South River.

About 900 acres, lying in Montgomery county, not far below Stokes's Ferry.

Any part of about 7000 acres, commonly called the Flat Swamp lands. Surveys will be made out of this tract, to suit persons wishing to purchase.

Another parcel, of about 1000 acres, on the waters of Muddy Creek, in the county of Burke. On this land is situated one of the most eligible unoccupied seats for an Iron-Works in the state of North-Carolina. It has an abundance of water that can be applied to machinery with a very small expense, owing to the fine fall of the creek. It is also within a reasonable distance of a rich supply of Iron-Ore, that will be sold with the site.

Persons disposed to purchase any of the foregoing lands, may learn terms and particulars by applying, in person or by letter, to either of the subscribers, which will be punctually attended to.

MOSES A. LOCKE,
CHARLES FISHER,
JOHN BEARD, Jun.

Salisbury, Jan. 10, 1822. 84

Public Sale of Lands.

THE following tracts of land, lying in different sections of Rowan County, will be sold at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday in March next, to satisfy arrears of tax due on said Lands.

Capt. Neblack's Company.		
John Graham	200	Acres.
Samuel Luckey, sen.	84	do.
James Morrow	140	do.
James Speaks	350	do.
Peter Clodfelter	128	do.
Abraham Bunton	144	do.
Samuel Bennon	139	do.
Capt. Shuping's Company.		
John Patterson, (Cabarrus,)	40	Acres.
Capt. Williamson's Company.		
Samuel Lewis	59	Acres.
Lemuel Elliott, sen.	67	do.
Capt. Swink's Company.		
Michael H. Swink	150	Acres.
Capt. Barger's Company.		
Hugh Morgan	40	Acres.
Capt. Wood's Company, (Town.)		
Benjamin P. Pearson,	House and lots.	
Green H. Moss,	House and lots.	
Forks Section.		
The heirs of Wm. Gaither,	40	Acres.

JOHN BEARD, *former Sheriff.*

Salisbury, Jan. 22, 1822.——7wt91

30 Dollars Reward.

BROKE JAIL on the night of the 17th instant, a white man and two negroes. The white man is by the name of John Prince, said to have come from Grayson county, Virginia, who was confined on a charge of counterfeiting money; he is about 35 years of age, dark complexion, about five feet ten inches high.—One of the negroes says he came from Charleston, S. C. and that his name is Bill, and is a runaway; he is a trim built fellow, of a middle size and age, has been cropped, or lost a piece of one ear, I think the right ear: The other is of a yellow complexion, heavy built, thick lips, and a small scar on his under lip, supposed to be about 35 years of age, says his name is Owen, and is a runaway from the state of Georgia. It is thought by some that Prince will pass for their master, and perhaps sell them.

Any person that will apprehend them, and confine them in any jail, or bring them so that I get them again, shall receive the above reward, and all reasonable expenses; or 10 dollars for each or either of them.

WM. ARMFIELD, *Sheriff.*

Greensboro', Guilford Co. N. C.
November 26, 1821. 3mt11M

NOTICE.

WHEREAS my wife Nancy has acted in such manner as has compelled me to resolve upon a final separation from her, and has likewise shown a disposition to involve me as much as possible in debt, since our separation,—I do therefore hereby forewarn all persons from trading with or trusting my wife Nancy on my account or credit, as I will not pay any debts of her contracting, nor have any thing to do with any of her engagements or concerns, further than what I cannot possibly avoid.

EDMUND MARRELL.

January 19, 1822.——4w86

Constable's Executions

For sale at this office.

LAWS OF N. CAROLINA.

An act to extend the time for registration of grants, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That all grants for lands in this state, all deeds of mesne conveyance, powers of attorney, under which any lands, tenements or hereditaments have been or may be conveyed, and all other powers of attorney which are required to be proven and registered by any former act of this state, all bills of sale, deeds of gift already proved as deeds of conveyance are required to be proven, or which may hereafter be proven, shall and may, within two years after the passing of this act, be admitted to registration, under the same rules, regulations and restrictions, heretofore appointed by law, and said grants, deeds, mesne conveyances, powers of attorney, bills of sale and deeds of gift shall be as good and valid as if they had been proven and registered within the time heretofore allowed; any law to the contrary notwithstanding.

An act in addition to the acts relative to insolvent debtors.

Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of North-Carolina, and it is hereby enacted by the authority of the same, That whenever any person shall be taken or charged on mesne process or execution, for debt or damages, and shall be actually confined within the walls of a prison by reason thereof, it shall be the duty of the jailor to furnish such person with necessary food during his confinement, should the prisoner require the same, and the jailor shall be authorized to demand the same fees therefor as are by law allowed for the keeping of other prisoners, and may, if the prisoner be unable to discharge them, recover the same from the party at whose instance such prisoner was charged or taken on mesne process or execution as aforesaid: *Provided always*, That it shall not be obligatory on the jailor to furnish such food, nor shall be allowed to recover from the creditor fees for furnishing the same, for a longer term than twenty days.

II. *And be it further enacted*, That this act shall be in force from and after the passage thereof.

Barbarism.—In a debate in the House of Representatives of Kentucky, on the subject of Common Schools, we find the following comprehensive views of the subject delivered by Mr. *Harden*. We recommend the gentleman to become a candidate for the favour of the Dey of Algiers, as we are well convinced, that he will there find a congeniality of sentiment which will insure his promotion, which we doubt of his receiving in the U. States of America.

"He contended that the public derived no advantage from providing for the education of the poor. Gentlemen who have got education by such means, and have come to the bar, or engaged in other professions, did not take any less fees on that account. They did not tell the people that they had been educated at the public expense, and that they can afford to take less for their services on that account. He suggested the idea, that men of education, who are but a small minority, were inclined to pursue a course which tended to oppress and bear down the balance of the community. It was a common observation, he said, that we have more education and worse laws now, than we had twenty years ago."

We do hope that the protest of the editor of the Reporter against these Gothic sentiments is well founded—we should be sorry to draw any inference unfavorable to the people of Kentucky, from such a specimen; on the contrary we believe that few in that state or any other in the Union, would be found to entertain them. —*Savannah Georgian.*

A cause lately came on before the Vice Chancellor of England, on the construction of a will penned by a lady, the introductory part of which was in these words:—"I do desire that every thing may be literally taken as here written, and that no lawyer be employed to make out what may be meant." The cautious testatrix, however, could not prevent the lawyers from having a finger in the pie, an expensive chancery suit having immediately ensued on her death; but she succeeded in preventing their attaching any particular meaning to her expressions, for the court decided *that she had no meaning at all!* and the property passed to persons who were not named in the will.

[*True Briton.*

An upright ruler asks what recommends a man; a corrupt ruler asks.

INTELLIGENCE.

He comes, the herald of a noisy world,
News from all nations lumb'ring at his back.

LATE AND IMPORTANT FROM EUROPE.

CHARLESTON, JAN. 30.—By the favorite fast sailing ship *Fama*, Capt. Berly, arrived here yesterday from Liverpool, and 30 days from Kinsale, in Ireland, we have received our regular files of London and Liverpool papers to the 5th and 7th of December; and Capt. B. has politely favored us with Cork papers, (obtained at Kinsale,) to the 28th of the same month, being 42 days later than our last accounts from Great Britain.

The intelligence of most importance contained in these papers is, the change in the Ministry of France. Louis the 18th still lived—the report of his death, therefore, by the way of Havana, falls to the ground.

The information next in point of importance, furnished by the *Fama*, is the successful stand which the Greeks are still making against the power of Turkey, some particulars of which will be found amongst our selections.

An awful gale of wind was experienced on the coasts of England, Ireland, and Scotland, on the night of 30th November. Several chimneys were blown down in London and its vicinity, by one of which Mr. and Mrs. Barton, who resided in Scotland Roads, lost their lives, being crushed to death in their bed, by the falling in of a stack of chimnies. In various other instances where chimnies were blown down several persons had the most providential escapes from destruction—one an infant, sleeping in bed by itself, had a most miraculous escape, being completely enveloped in rubbish. The streets were filled next morning with bricks, slate, tile, &c. from houses partially unroofed or destroyed.

The damages and destruction among the shipping are almost incalculable—some of the papers being nearly filled with details of its disastrous effects. It will be seen that several American vessels are among the sufferers.

There appears to have been nothing but a succession of gales of wind, for the last two months, in Europe. Every English paper in the month of November, and most of those in the latter part of October and beginning of December, contain accounts of ships on shore, or disasters experienced by vessels at sea. The British coasting craft have suffered most severely, and many of their crews have perished.

The disturbances in Ireland had greatly increased since our last dates. Several districts of the South and West appear to be in a dreadful state of insubordination. Murders, and house-breaking in search of arms, were very frequent; and one church, and several private dwellings, had been destroyed by fire. Ministers had determined on calling out the yeomanry force of the country to suppress it. The appointment of the Marquis Wellesley, as Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, it is hoped, may, in some degree, tend to quiet the discontents of the country.

It is asserted in some of the French journals, that a joint note has been presented by the Austrian and English Ministers at Constantinople, calling upon the Porte to publish a general amnesty to the Greeks, and to religiously observe its terms; and adding the assurance, that Austria and England would prevent their respective subjects from giving any aid to the insurgents of Turkey. The Greeks are said, in the same paper, to be receiving, covertly, assistance in military stores, from the Pacha of Egypt.—It is added, on the authority of letters from Berlin, in the event of a war between Russia and the Porte, Prussia has engaged to furnish an auxiliary corps of 30,000 men, or an equivalent in money.

The Paris papers state, that Prince Labonow is building at Moscow a palace of cast-iron, which will be ornamented with 42 columns of colossal dimensions.

On the 17th of November, the King of France entered into his 67th year—on which occasion His Majesty received the congratulations of the Princes and Princesses of the Royal Family.

A subscription has been opened in London, in aid of the cause of the Greeks. Lord John Russell subscribed £50.

The barbarities perpetrated by the infatuated malcontents in Ireland, in some instances are almost incredible. The *Clonmel Advertiser* asserts that the whole inhabitants of one house, sixteen in number, male and female, (one of the latter Mrs. Shea, in the most advanced state of pregnancy,) were burnt alive; not one escaping to tell the mournful fate!

CORK, DEC. 22.

FRANCE—*Change of Ministry.*—By an extraordinary rapid conveyance, the *Moniteur* published in Paris last Saturday, reached London on the following day at

two o'clock, the express messenger, who was the bearer of it, having made his journey from one capital to the other in the short space of 30 hours. It announced the important fact of a total change in the French Ministry, and contained the Royal Ordinance nominating their successors. Although this event by many was not entirely unexpected, it has excited a greater sensation in the public mind than any other that has occurred since the restoration of the Bourbons, by reason of the circumstances which preceded, the causes which produced, and the consequences which are likely to arise from it.

"The news from Spain in the French papers bears marks of exaggeration, and must always be received with suspicion.

ROYAL ORDINANCE.

"Louis, by the Grace of God, &c.

"We have ordered, and do order as follows:

"The Sieur Peyronnet, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, is appointed Minister Secretary of State for the department of Justice, and Keeper of the Seals.

"Viscount Montmorency, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of Foreign Affairs.

"Marshal the Duke of Belluno, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of War.

"The Sieur Corriere, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Minister Secretary of State for the Department of the Interior.

"The Marquis de Clemont Tonnerre, Peer of France, Minister Secretary of State for the department of the Marine.

"The Sieur de Villele, Member of the Chamber of Deputies, Secretary of State for the Department of Finance.

"Minister Secretary of State for the Department of our Household is charged with the execution of the present Ordinance.

"Given at Paris, from the Castle of the Thuilleries, Dec. 14th, in the year of grace 1821, and 27th of our reign.

(Signed) "LOUIS,

(By order of the King) "LAURESTON,

"*Minister Sec'y of State for the Royal Household.*"

CORK, DEC. 27.

The intelligence from Germany, Turkey and Russia, in these papers, is decidedly warlike; indeed every post brings some additional fact leading to the conclusion that war between Russia and Turkey is not only inevitable but on the eve of commencing.

The cause of the Greeks still triumphs, wherever they meet their oppressors. it is but to conquer them. The Persian invasion is said to be more serious than was at first thought; and it is reported, on more authorities than one, that Bagdad had been taken.

An article from Vienna states, that the pacific exertions of the English and Austrian Ambassadors at Constantinople have been counteracted by the advocates for war, which now seems inevitable between Russia and Turkey, though perhaps no very active operations may take place until the spring.

A letter from Trieste repeats the statement that Bagdad has fallen. The Crown Prince of Persia is said to have entered the city at the head of 10,000 cavalry; but it is not mentioned when the event took place.

The Brussels papers state, that preparations are making for putting the Marine of the Netherlands in a state of equipment; and afraid, we presume, of exciting any alarm in consequence, it is added, that similar measures are adopting in France and Spain. Is the King of the Netherlands going to assist his magnanimous ally, the Emperor of Russia, in any of his projects?

LATEST FROM ENGLAND.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER, FEB. 4.

By the ship *Bayard*, Capt. Vandyke, arrived on Saturday evening, in 33 days from Liverpool, we have received our regular files of London Papers to the 27th, and Liverpool to the 29th of December.

Our files by the *Bayard*, furnish an unbroken series of intelligence up to the 29th December—but the accounts by her from Ireland, are not so late as those received at this office by the *Fame*.

War had not actually commenced between Russia and Turkey, but on all hands it appears to be considered as inevitable.

At the same time, the Greeks appear, unassisted, to be making head against the Mahometans, and, we are sorry to say, have been guilty of the most horrible excesses towards the Turks, particularly at Navarin and Tripolizza, after those places had capitulated. Women and children were massacred by them, after having surrendered; and some of the circumstances are said, in the London papers, to have been too atrocious for publication.

A civil war had commenced in Spain, and that ill-fated, distracted country, appears distined to be the theatre of the most appalling scenes.

A number of families passed through Bayonne, on the 7th December, on their way to France, whither they were flying in consequence of the disturbed state of the interior of Spain. They reported that no persons of property were safe, unless they embraced the popular cause; that open rebellion had been declared in many places; and that there is a complete system of correspondence among the disaffected from one end of the kingdom to the other.

Private letters from Lisbon, to the 12th December, represent the situation of Portugal as very precarious. Assassinations and robberies are frequent—384 of the former are reported by the Intendant of Police to have taken place within the last ten weeks. We are on the eve (says the writers) of some great change. The King was without money to pay his daily expenses the other day; with difficulty some was procured for his present subsistence.

The tremendous hurricane of the 30th Nov. (says one of our London papers) whether in regard to the loss of shipping and other valuable property, or, what is infinitely of more value, the loss of men's lives, will be regarded by future generations as the most fatally destructive of any on record.

It is stated, that Mr. Alexander Baring realised £120,000 by transfers in French Stock in two years. He has purchased the noble mansion and domains of the Hon. Mr. Petre, in Norfolk, for £300,000.

[*From our Papers by the Bayard.*]

LIVERPOOL, DEC. 12.

Turkey.—The most prominent news of the week is the invasion of the Ottoman Empire by the Prince of Persia, with an army of 110,000 men. Whether this has been on the sole motion of the politics of the Persian Court, or by the secret agency of Russia, bound, herself, by the conflicting opinions of the Allied Courts, from directly interfering, does not appear. It has, however, produced a great sensation, and, in the distracted state of Turkish affairs, must operate favourably upon the Greeks.

DECEMBER, 28.—It is with pleasure we have to state, that the exports of British manufactures to the U. States, from this port, are at present more considerable than has been known for some time past: and not on the manufacturers' account, but in consequence of orders from America, and, we believe, in many instances, the goods are paid for before they leave this country.

SPAIN.

The Paris Papers of Friday and Saturday last, state, that an engagement had actually taken place between two regiments, one belonging to the forces of the Government of Cordova, who had been placed there recently by the Ministry; the other, under the orders of Velasco, who commands at Seville, where the authority of the Ministry has been resisted. It seems that the greater part of Andalusia is determined to resist the authority of the Ministry; in this determination Corunna and part of Gallicia concurs; but according to the *Universal*, the greater part of Gallicia is determined to obey the present authorities. There can be no doubt that there prevails in Spain the deepest jealousy and distrust of the conduct of Ferdinand; and certainly the experience the Spaniards have had of him, is calculated to inspire any thing but confidence. His conduct on his restoration was marked by cruelty, ingratitude and insensibility, rare even in the history of monarchs. He has sown the serpent's teeth; he may perhaps be now destroyed by the iron harvest.

Letters from Barcelona to the 8th instant, contain the gratifying intelligence of the fever in that town having entirely disappeared. The letters, however, still continue very much fumigated.

By the accounts from Cadiz, the yellow fever at Port St. Mary, Xeres, and Lebrija, remains pretty nearly in the same state.

RUSSIA, TURKEY, &c.

The *Petersburg Gazette* of the 28th, says, "As soon as the Turkish, Egyptian and Algerine squadrons were united, the Captain-Bey caused all the Greek mariners who had faithfully served until this day, to be put to death. All Macedonia is in the power of the Greeks, who follow up and exterminate the detached corps which the Turks have there. The English government continues, in the Ionian Isles, to show itself extremely rigorous towards every thing Grecian.—They have arrested the Archbishop Maharas, who is devoted to his countrymen."

They write from the Vistula, under date of the 1st inst. that the Russian army, assembled on the Pruth, amounts to 180,000 men, and that fresh troops arrive daily. The numbers of the different troops of Russia, spread over that vast empire, is stated, in Brussels papers of the 21st of December, to be upwards of a million.

The delay of Alexander, in declaring against the Turks, is attributed in this article, to the apprehension that his invasion of Turkey would be a signal for the massacre of the Greeks, in those places of which the Turks retain possession.

Letters, by the last Hamburgh mail, mentions a report prevalent in that city, that Great Britain, Austria and France, had resolved not to interfere at present, between Russia and Turkey, but had formed a treaty of alliance, by which they had undertaken to co-operate in checking any dangerous designs of Russia, should that power be successful in its contest with the Turks.

DECEMBER 12.—The *Gazette* of last night contains a Proclamation for further proroguing the meeting of Parliament, from the third of next month, to Tuesday, the 5th of February, when it is to meet for the dispatch of business.

The same *Gazette* announces, officially, the appointments of Marquis Wellesley, Mr. Goulburn, and the other nominations which we have already mentioned. The Duke of Dorset, the Marquis Conyngham, and Mr. Goulbourn, have been sworn of his Majesty's Privy Council. The Duke of Montrose is named Lord Chamberlain in the place of the Marquis of Hertford; and Marquis Conyngham, Lord Steward, in place of Marquis Cholmondeley; the Duke of Dorset accepts the office of Master of the Horse, vacant by the promotion of the Duke of Montrose to that of Lord Chamberlain.

We understand that his Grace the Duke of Montrose resumes the Lieutenancy of Stirlingshire. It is supposed that the Marquis of Graham will be appointed Lieutenant of Dumbartonshire.

Caledonian Mercury.

Such is the unexampled mildness of the season, that primroses and violets in full bloom are now called about the streets of London.

DECEMBER 18.—We have received this morning the Paris papers of Saturday in due course, and have subjoined additional extracts respecting the alarming state of Spain, to those which we were yesterday enabled to give from the *Moniteur* of that day. A private letter from Paris, dated Saturday evening, says—

"I have reasons to think that there is a great deal of truth in the unpleasant accounts from Spain, and that revolutionary proceedings have gone to a great length. Our government here has had despatches from the Escurial twice in the course of a week, and rumors are confidently circulated of application having been made to Russia, and the Allies, to put down the discontent, and to support the legitimate monarchy by a foreign force, as the domestic troops are not to be relied upon. It is not expected that the King will return to his capital, although the fact of his intention is publicly announced in the Madrid paper, which I have seen."

DECEMBER 21.

Tremendous Gale.—Last night it blew one of the most dreadful hurricanes that has been recollected for many years. In some parts, which were exposed to the fury of the blast, trees and old buildings were blown down, and in many places stacks of chimnies were thrown into the street, by the violence of the wind.

DECEMBER 22.—We have received Brussels papers to the 10th inst. one of which contains an exposition of the efforts making by France and Spain, to re-establish their naval forces; it is also stated, "that in the present situation of Europe, the Government of the low countries is resolved to place the military marine on the most respectable footing, by employing the time of peace, to restore it to its ancient splendour." The following are extracts:—

"BRUSSELS, DEC. 16.—A letter from Leghorn, of 28th Nov. says—We have received here from the Levant, the important news that the Prince of Persia has made his entry into Bagdad at the head of 10,000 cavalry, and that the Turks everywhere fly before the Persian army."

DECEMBER 24.

Ministerial Arrangements.—The Marquis of Buckingham is to be raised to the dignity of a Duke. Mr. Freemantle, we understand, is to succeed Mr. Sturges Bourne, at the Board of Control. There is not the least foundation for the confident statement in the Morning Chronicle that the Marquis of Londonderry is to be called to the House of Peers.

FRANKFORT, DEC. 14.—The last letters from Vienna are less pacific than the preceding. The general opinion at Vienna is stated to be, that war is inevitable, though some time may still be spent in negotiations.

The positions of the Russian corps stationed on the frontiers towards Turkey are such that they naturally induce a belief of war. A letter which we have received from Poland, states, that the Russian troops are concentrated within so narrow a compass that they cannot remain many weeks in the same position; they must either advance or retrogade.

The subsequent advices from Gibraltar contain both new and important information:

GIBRALTAR, DEC. 4.—News was received here yesterday of some commotions of a rebellious character in Valencia. The civil and military authorities have been long in opposition to each other, and the strongest animosities have prevailed. It now seems that an affray occurred at a public meeting at Villa Real, on the 25th November, which was attended with disastrous consequences. Three persons were killed by the soldiery, who fired upon the populace, and ten or twelve were wounded. What produced the disturbance is not known, but a detail of the whole business was sent by both sides to Madrid; and what seems a little inconsistent is, that the civil authorities, who refuse to acknowledge the present ministry, demand, nevertheless, satisfaction from the government.

Private accounts received from Paris, of Thursday last, mention that intelligence had been received of some disturbances having broken out in Castile. It is also said that the friends of the Constitution are fortifying the passes of Gallicia.

PERPIGNAN, DEC. 4.—Most disastrous news reaches us from all parts of Spain. In Lerida many lives have, it is said, been lost in a popular commotion; the result was, that an address was carried for the death of the Ministers, and the banishment of the King.

The following is a literal translation of a placard posted in one of the chief towns of Navarre: 'Death or Liberty!—The people have a right to be free, and will be free!—Death to the King who opposes the freedom of his subjects!—Death to the Ministers who give bad advice to a Tyrant!—Long live the People.'

Another is longer, and more argumentative, contending that the People only ought to make the laws, and that they should be the source of all power.

A third contains this sentence:—'Perish the wretch who would not die for his country's liberty; and if its enemies be at home, let them be pursued, and destroyed.'

A gentleman, recently returned from a journey through Liverpool, Manchester and Preston, reports that the manufactories there are in full work, and that all hands are employed.

Horrible Atrocities of the Greeks at Tripolizza.

Various reports are in circulation respecting the capture of Navarin and Tripolizza by the Greeks. All that is known for certain with respect to the first is, that the town was ceded to the Greeks by a regular capitulation, which was instantly violated, and three thousand inhabitants, men, women and children, put to death. It is to be hoped, that the barbarities which are said to have been committed on that occasion have been exaggerated; but the accounts which have arrived respecting the capture of Tripolizza, rest, we are afraid, upon much too authentic a foundation to admit of being questioned.

A capitulation was entered into, and actually concluded, between the Bey of Maina and Colocotoni, on the part of the besieging army, and by the Turkish Authorities on the part of the besieged.—The next day, many of the Turks, accompanied by their women and children, came out of the town, and were placed near the camp of the besieging army, by whom they were received in an amicable manner. Another body came out of the town the following day, and were permitted to do so without molestation; but on a sudden, part of the army took possession of one of the gates, and also of the tower, which was accomplished without difficulty, or attempt at resistance.

The Christian flag was then hoisted on the Tower, which became the signal of a general assault by the whole army. The whole night was passed in plunder and in murder, without discrimination of sex or age.

On the next day, nearly three thousand souls, the majority consisting of women and children, were marched from the Greek camps, where they had been staying two days, to a sort of gorge, on one side of the town, where they were all stripped naked, and most horribly butchered. The pregnant women had their bellies ripped open. Many of them had their heads struck off, and the heads of some dogs having been also struck off, they

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(The circumstances are too atrocious for publication.)

It was under the banner of the Cross that these savage pastimes were performed, during the whole of a day which ought ever hereafter to be remembered in Greece with shame, indignation and remorse.

For three following days the carnage continued, and this unrelenting spirit was not directed solely against the Turks.—All the Jews who were in the town were seized—the men were put to the torture, and the women and children, as well as the men, were all, without exception, put to death.

The whole number of persons who perished at Tripolizza amounted to eight thousand, of which nearly one thousand were Jews.

As it is known that a British gentleman, Mr. Gordon, was "Chief d'Etat Major" of the besieging army, we have great pleasure in being able to state, that although Mr. Gordon was present at the siege, and contributed to its success by his exertions, as he had to the preparations for it by his liberality, he earnestly remonstrated against the treachery in contemplation; and finding all his representations disregarded, he quitted the camp, and has since quitted the service altogether, conceiving that it was neither consistent with his own honor, or with the honor of his country, to support a cause which was carried on in violation of every principle of good faith and humanity.

The disturbances which are reported to have recently taken place at Constantinople, were probably occasioned by the receipt of the intelligence of this massacre.

From the Boston Centinel.

Navy Register.—We yesterday received the "Navy Register of 1822." It appears by it, that the public are rid of the expensive armaments on the lakes, and that the navy now consists of the following efficient vessels of war.

Line of Battle Ships.—Independence 74, Washington 74, Franklin 74, Columbus 74, Ohio 74, North Carolina 74, and Delaware 74.

Frigates of the first class.—Constitution 44, United States 44, Guerriere 44, and Java 44.

Frigates of the second class.—Congress 36, Constellation 36, Macedonian 36, and Fulton steam frigate 30.

Corvettes.—John Adams 24, and Cyane 24.

Sloops of War.—Hornet 18, Ontario 18, Erie 18, Peacock 18, and Alert storeship.

Brigs.—Enterprize 12, and Spark 12.

Schooners.—Nonsuch 6, Alligator 12, Porpoise 12, Dolphin 12, Shark 12, Grampus 12, the Asp receiving vessel, and Lady of the Lake 1.

Gunboats.—Nos. 25, 8, 72, 76, 158, and 168—one gun each.

The following is a recapitulation of the officers, &c.—Captains 31, masters commandants 21—Lieutenants 196, surgeons 46, surgeons' mates 44, pursers 42, chaplains 10, midshipmen 336, sailing masters 58, boatswains 16, gunners 17, carpenters 13, sail makers 10, and masters' mate 1.

SALISBURY:

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 19, 1822.

It is suggested to us, by a correspondent, that Post-Masters are not aware that it is their duty to report *every* contractor for carrying the mail, who neglects to have the Portmanteau or mail covered with *oil cloth*, or *bear-skin*, so as to preserve the mails from wet. He further states, that the Post-Master General has lately informed him, that contractors neglecting to have their mail bags provided with coverings as specified, are liable to *very heavy penalties*: and as far as his acquaintance extends, our correspondent remarks, he knows of *no contractor* who is provided with either oil cloth or bear-skin. A want of compliance with this necessary regulation of the General Post-Office, is the reason why packages and papers are so often mutilated, and their contents rendered almost, and in numerous instances quite, illegible.

This notice, it is to be hoped, will put contractors on their guard, as any further neglect may be attended with, to them, rather serious consequences. Post-Masters, also, if they did not before, will *now* know their *duty*, and, we presume, feel no hesitation in *performing* it.

We received but two Intelligencers last week, one of the 17th, the other the 29th of January; the intermediate ones had been *previously* received. This is not the first time we have had reason to complain of *irregularity* in the arrival of the Washington paper; but very few times, in fact, has it arrived in due season since Congress has been in session, and many numbers have not reached us at all. So with several other papers: though some of them, by the by, we are induced to believe, on *special* occasions are never forwarded. *Qui capit, ille facit.*

But the failure of most of the papers is to be attributed to a very different cause,—to the irresistible temptations which "*old flour barrels*," in some Post-Offices, hold out to them, of a shelter from the peltings of the wintry storm, and a covert from the scorching rays of a summer's sun: and as an equivalent for these charitable offices, they furnish amusement and information *gratis!* Did these failures happen only during the winter, the season of storms and tempests, of swollen streams and impassable roads, we should not murmur, and much less accuse; but it is not so: they are nearly as frequent in the most favorable seasons of the year, when the streams flow on in an even and gentle current, and the roads are as smooth as a race-course. If we complain, therefore it is not without cause.

The Intelligencer of the 29th Jan. contains only one day's proceedings of Congress; and they possess so little interest that we have omitted them to make room for the interesting intelligence from abroad. The ratio of representation, under the new census, has not yet been fixed: that of 42,000, as agreed upon in committee of the whole, has been disagreed to by the House, by a majority of eight—the Yeas being 82, Nays 90.

The following is part of a law of the state of Connecticut, which went into operation on the first day of January, 1822. Something similar should be the law in every state; as such a registry, of births in particular, is often of great importance to individuals in after life. And the registry of the deaths, specifying the age and sex of the individuals, furnishes data for curious and useful calculations, and ingenious and interesting comparisons.

"*Be it enacted, &c.* That the Town Clerk or Register, in every town, shall record all marriages, births, and deaths of persons in such town, and parents and masters shall transmit to the Clerk of the town where they belong, the names of persons that are born or die in their respective families, and the time of their birth and death; and executors and administrators shall transmit to the Town Clerk the names of the person they represent, within one month after such birth or death, on penalty of one dollar for every month after the first month for which it is neglected, to the treasury of the town; and the Town Clerk of every town shall give an account of all such neglects as come to his knowledge to some grand juror in the town, who shall make presentment thereof to any justice of the peace in the county.

In looking over the list of patents issued from the Patent Office during the year 1821, it is curious to observe how few of them are deserving of notice, o

promise any great utility. Those certainly must have been great minds, which could employ themselves on such important and intricate subjects as the improvement of ladies' corsetts and ladies' reticules, for the purpose of obtaining patents: and such this country,—nay, New-York alone, of all the Union,—can boast! For among the number of patents we find one to Wm. Winning, for an improvement in ladies' reticules, and another to Wm. Jas. Cantello, for an improvement in ladies' corsetts—both of said city.—Though we fear New-York must resign the honor of giving birth to the latter, as, judging from his name, we presume that *Italy*, the land of genius, and so prolific of great men, that the mere inhaling of its atmosphere would almost seem to create intellect,—that Italy, the country of *Conova*, is also of *Cantello!*

Twenty-three children, it is now ascertained, perished in the conflagration of the Orphan Asylum at Philadelphia, an account of which was published in our last.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

No. III.

TO THE BOARD OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENT.

GENTLEMEN: Pursuing the course suggested by your report, we arrive at the last, though by no means least, of those divisions into which you have divided the several matters over which you preside; I mean the Public Roads.

It is surprising that so little attention has been paid to the highways in this State. In the first place, there are so many of those roads, that the labour of opening and keeping them up is very considerable. Now this, although at first view it may seem to be an advantage, is really a disadvantage; the number of roads to be kept up divides and weakens the force necessary for keeping them in repair; it also discourages innkeepers and others from settling upon the roads for the purpose of accommodating travellers and wagoners. I do not possess a sufficient knowledge of the geography of this state to pretend to point out the number and direction of the roads, which it would be proper to encourage; but in the remarks which I shall submit on that subject, with great deference, I shall venture to differ from you in many respects. I take it for granted all along, that the state is to confine its assistance to those roads which are intended for carrying produce to market; leaving it to the Courts or to others to open and keep up roads for other purposes. I shall also confine myself to the western part of the state, with which I am best acquainted. Two roads have been opened by the assistance of the Treasury, from Wilkesborough: from thence there ought to be first, a road to Milton. As this road would pass through Surry and by the flourishing village of Salem in Stokes, and through Guilford, Rockingham, and Caswell, it would become soon the highway for wagons for all the trade carried on by their means from those and several neighboring counties, to Milton, to Lynchburg, and to Petersburg. Another road from the same place should be made at the public expense to Fayetteville, the great mart for flax seed, grown in considerable quantities in the counties of the west, and the place whence we obtain most of our salt. This road would coalesce, perhaps, with the last as far as Salem, or with the next as far as Salisbury. The third of those roads should lead to Cheraw, in South-Carolina, a place rising fast in importance. The fourth and last should pass by Statesville and Charlotte, to the South-Carolina line, on the way to Camden and Charleston; large quantities of cotton, spirits and provisions would be materially assisted in finding a market by making this road as good as the nature of the country permits, and by keeping up good bridges. If the state road from Morganton to Fayetteville should be properly improved, it would be proper to intersect it with a road from Salisbury, provided the Wilkes road to Fayetteville does not pass through that town. From Morganton a road should pass by Lincolnton, and so on to the South-Carolina line, in the direction to Charleston, and with a small deviation, to Camden on one hand, and Columbia on the other.

These roads, you will easily perceive, are calculated for the existing state of things, and are formed on the supposition that many years must elapse before we have a great commercial city in this state, employing capital enough to purchase all or the greater part of the produce of the state. But I would by no means lose sight of so desirable an object; and should have no objections to having a road from the extreme south west to Fayetteville. Now, Gentlemen, these roads and others, no doubt, of equal importance, in those parts of the state with which I am not acquainted, I would suggest should be entirely removed from the control of the County Courts and placed under the direction of Commissioners; and when the ordinary road services shall be unequal to the making and keeping them in good order, that it may be done at the public expense. This, you will say, will cost a good round sum of money annually. I grant it. But it will cost a trifle, compared with the expense of clearing of rivers. And if it should be thought improper for the public to expend so much money without remuneration, no doubt travellers and wagoners will have no objection to paying something for tolls, when they find themselves able to perform their trip in two-thirds of the time they usually spend, and carry one-third more at a load. Now how has it happened, that a state so magnanimous and patriotic as to give $20,000 or $25,000 for the statue of Washington, should never have expended $10,000 on all the roads in the State? The Legislature, in three years, have appropriated $40,000 or more for the improvement and decoration of the State-House, for the accommodation of itself and part of the officers of government, and it is to be hoped that it will not refuse the application of half that sum for ameliorating the condition of thousands of the most laborious and most exposed of all their fellow-citizens. You will perhaps excuse yourselves, by alleging that this address had better be made to the Legislature: I think otherwise. It is your province to inquire into the subject and to digest such practicable plans to the General Assembly as shall appear to you most likely to conduce to the public good. Be not discouraged at the failure of your proposal on a late occasion: the course recommended was too bold for hasty acceptance. Perhaps it was not sufficiently matured by yourselves. But if it, or any thing like it, should be thought beneficial to the state, it will no doubt be eventually adopted.

A FARMER.

AN UNWELCOME EMETIC.

A gang of robbers broke into a store near Woodbury, N. J. on Sunday night last. Among the variety of articles contained in the store, was a bottle in which there was a small quantity of *antimonial wine*. One of the robbers supposing it to be the real juice of the grape, drank it. It operated so powerfully, that his comrades were under the necessity of taking care of their companion instead of the goods. It seems, however, that they learnt but little wit from their misfortune, as three of them have been apprehended in consequence of their joking the patient about his dose. One of them has an uncommonly long foot, being upwards of 13 inches long. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

CUBA AND THE PIRATES.

"That," said SOLON, "is the most perfect popular government, where an injury done to an individual, is felt and regarded as an injury to the State." And he might have added, that a want of such a sentiment, indicates the decline and decay of honorable sympathy. It is to be hoped that while the Congress of the United States is discussing Indian expenditures in reference to the Secretary of War, and the conduct of the Secretary of the Treasury in reference to the Banks and Land Offices of the west—both of which questions have no very remote connexion with the next Presidency—and while indeed this last subject seems to be uppermost in the thoughts of those, who, at Washington, give semi-official expressions of cabinet opinions—that the national eye may not wholly overlook the barbarous plunder and murder of our citizens on the shores, and in the very harbors of Cuba. Taking it for granted that some public effort will be made for the security of our commerce, and the punishment of those who have robbed and murdered our citizens in the neighborhood of Havana and Matanzas, it would seem that scarcely any mode of redress, other than an application of force to the particular spot of outrage, would obtain the end desired. Spain, if applied to at Madrid, would of course disavow any sanction of such outrageous proceedings. Spain unfortunately has not such a control over Cuba, as to prevent their recurrence and repetition. There prevails in that island, if it be rightly understood, a revolutionary spirit, at war with government; a diabolical spirit, at war with honesty, religion, and common humanity. Outlaws from the rules of society, they have thrown themselves beyond the pale of civilization. Secretly, if not openly, encouraging and sharing in the plunder of these infernal pirates, the inhabitants thus offending, bring down upon themselves and their innocent families, the terrible penalty of such hardy violations.

The United States must, therefore, if they would obtain, seek redress on the spot. Demand the criminals for the purpose of justice—and if Matanzas or any other port, shall identify itself with the murderers, and refuse to deliver them up, let the Western Algiers be given to the flames.—*Charleston Courier.*

CORONER'S INQUEST.

Wm. Crooks, a native of England, was found dead in his bed near Bloomfield, N. J. on the 15th inst. He died, as the coroner's jury substantially said in consequence of repeated injuries received from *Sir Richard Rum.* [*Alex. Her.*

INFANTICIDE.

On Wednesday morning last, a new born infant, perfectly naked, with its scull fractured, was found exposed, at the French Tan Yards. The coroner offered a reward to certain persons in the vicinity if they could find out the unnatural mother, or wretch who had been concerned in the perpetration of so diabolical a deed; but his efforts have heretofore been ineffectual. [*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

CONNECTICUT COTTON.

The editor of the Hartford Mercury, says a gentleman of his acquaintance in that city, has some very fine stockings made from cotton which grew on his land in Berlin, and manufactured in his own family.

LOOK SHARP.

A fifty dollar note of the bank of the United States, dated first of January, 1817, letter B. was received yesterday by a house in Washington, and to day pronounced by the officers of the branch bank to be *counterfeit*. The plate and the signature are most perfect, and the notes may elude detection by the most expert money changers. The paper is *thicker* than the genuine notes of that letter and date.—*Nat. Intell.*

SUPREME COURT.

The Judges of the Supreme Court of this State, delivered their opinions and pronounced judgments in the following cases, on Friday the 1st inst. and adjourned till Court in course.

William Jones *v.* Joshua Fraeye, from Rutherford. Judgment reversed, and adjudged that judgment be entered according to award, that a certificate issue to the Court below to enter it accordingly.

Henry Branson *v.* Elizabeth Yancey and others, from Wake. Cause remanded, the defendants to answer, question on the demurrer reserved until the final hearing.

John Crowell's Adm'r. *v.* Daniel Mann, from Nash. Referred to the clerk to take account for a final decree.

Wm. Jones and others *v.* Wm. Person, Adm'r. of Thomas Person, from Orange. Interlocutory decree for complainants.

Jacob Stout *v.* William D. Wrenn, from Randolph. Rule for a new trial made absolute; judgment of the Court below reversed.

Mary Gregory *v.* Stephen R. Hooker's Adm'r. from Halifax. Rule for a new trial made absolute.

James C. Harrison and wife *v.* Henry L. Irwin's Heirs, from Halifax. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and rule for a new trial made absolute.

James Rider, Adm'r. and others *v.* Rodger Jones, Ex'or. &c. from Craven. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and decree for the petitioners on the merits. Referred to Clerk to take an account of the hire of negro and his present value.

Moses A. Locke *v.* Isaac and Charles Alexander, from Cabarrus. Judgment of the Court below reversed, and rule for a new trial made absolute.

State *v.* Jno. C. Taylor, from Halifax. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment for the defendant.

Same *v.* Same, from Halifax. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment for the defendant.

Heirs of Daniel Foster *v.* Wm. Cook, from Franklin. *Bill dismissed with costs.*

Adam Lockhart *v.* Henry Harrington, from Anson. Judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Monica Odom and others *v.* Thomas Thompson and others, from Bertie. On motion of petitioners to dismiss the appeal, there not being a final judgment in the Court below, the same is disallowed.

David Tate *v.* Henry Oneal and others, from Wilkes. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

James Greenlee and Charles M'Dowell *v.* heirs of Jos. M'Dowell, from Burke. Bill dismissed, with costs.

State *v.* Timothy Haney, from Rutherford. Judgment of the Court below affirmed—Ordered that the Superior Court of Rutherford proceed to judgment for the State.

State *v.* Walter B. Rutherford, from Rutherford. Reasons in arrest of judgment overruled.—Ordered that the Court below proceed to judgment for the State.

John Carter, Assignee &c. Henry Smith real plaintiff, *v.* M. H. Petteway, sheriff of Halifax, from Halifax. Rule on the Sheriff made absolute.

Daniel Mann *v.* John Vick and others, from Halifax. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

The Governor to the use of Archibald Robertson & Co. *v.* John Matlock sheriff and others, from Rockingham. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment of the Court below affirmed.

Den on demise of George J. Ham and wife *v.* Leonard Martin, from Pasquotank. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment of the court below affirmed.

State *v.* Jeremiah Wynne, from Tyrrell. Rule for a new trial discharged—Ordered that the court below proceed to judgment.

State *v.* Daniel M'Dowell and Hyram Gray, from Buncombe. Judgment of the court below reversed, and rule for a new trial made absolute.

State *v.* David M. Carson, from Buncombe. Judgment of the court below reversed.—Ordered that the court proceed to judgment for the State.

Abraham Herrin *v.* Thomas L. M'Intire, from Buncombe. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment of the court below affirmed.

President and Directors of the Yadkin Navigation Company *v.* Jeremiah Benton, from Cabarrus. Plea in abatement sustained, and demurrer overruled.

State *v.* Poll and Lavinia, from Chowan. Judgment of the court below reversed, and that the judgment be arrested, the Court of Chowan having no jurisdiction.

Gibson Alexander *v.* Malachi Jackson, from Tyrrell. Rule for a new trial made adsolute, it not appearing for what cause the negroes in question were ordered to be sold by the County Court.

State *v.* Ben, the slave of John B. Herrington, from Craven. Rule for a new trial discharged.—Ordered that the court below proceed to judgment of death against the prisoner.

Donald M'Queen, agent &c. *v.* Green B. Burns, from Chatham. Judgment of the court below reversed, and rule for a new trial made absolute.

State *v.* Thomas Goode, from Wake. Judgment of the court below reversed, and that the defendant be discharged.

Augustus Moore *v.* Isaac Moore, from Hertford. Ordered that this case be remanded to the court below, it having been improperly transmitted to this court.

State *v.* John Sowers, from Rowan. Ordered that this case be dismissed, it having been improperly transmitted to this court.

Henry Bryan and John A. Bryan *v.* John Sanders, Robert Gully and Allen S. Ballinger, from Johnston. Dismissed at the costs of the complainants.

Den on demise of James Orbison *v.* George Morrison, from Iredell. Judgment of the court below reversed, and rule for a new trial made absolute.

Joseph Wilson *v.* Robert Simonton, from Iredell. Plea sustained, and demurrer overruled.

James M. Erwin *v.* Michael Sumrow, from Lincoln. Judgment of the court below reversed, and rule for a new trial made absolute.

Thomas M'Ewin *v.* Jacob Benning, from Mecklenburg. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment of the court below affirmed.

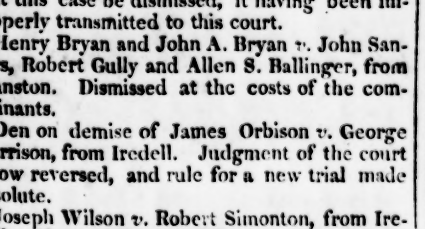
Den on demise of Adam Nixon and others *v.* Jonathan Potts, from Mecklenburg. Rule for a new trial discharged, and judgment of the court below affirmed.

State *v.* Nixon Curry, from Mecklenburg. Judgment of the court below reversed.—Ordered that the court proceed to judgment according to law.

REGULA GENERALIS.

It is ordered by the Supreme Court that publication be passed on all depositions in Equity, before the causes are transmitted to said Court.

Notice is given to all concerned in causes depending in the Supreme Court, that unless the postage is paid on letters directed and sent by mail to the Clerk, they will not be taken out of the office. All Sheriffs making returns will attend to this notice. *Raleigh Register.*

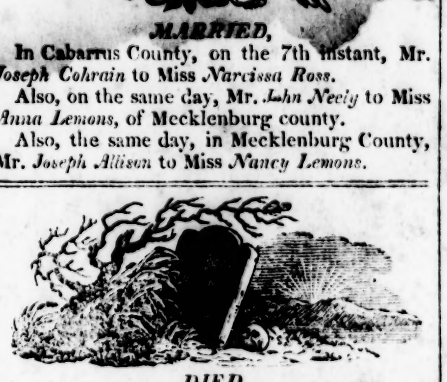


MARRIED,

In Cabarrus County, on the 7th instant, Mr. *Joseph Cohrain* to Miss *Narcissa Ross.*

Also, on the same day, Mr. *John Neely* to Miss *Anna Lemons*, of Mecklenburg county.

Also, the same day, in Mecklenburg County, Mr. *Joseph Allison* to Miss *Nancy Lemons.*



DIED,

On the 30th January, at his father's seat in Rowan County, of a painful and lingering illness, which terminated in dropsy, *John Cook*, jr. son of John Cook, Esq. aged 19 years. In the death of this amiable young man his relations have sustained an irrepairable loss. Society is deprived of a worthy and respectable member, who promised fair to make a useful citizen. Having supported a moral character from his earliest youth, he embraced the christian religion in the 17th year of his age, and joined the Baptist Society. He lived and died in a firm belief of the existence and goodness of God, evincing all that composure and submissiveness ever characteristic of a true christian.

[COMMUNICATED.

A LIST OF
Military Land Warrants

ISSUED to the President and Trustees of the University of North-Carolina, since the sitting of the last General Assembly.

No. of Warrant.	*Original Claimants.*	*No. of Warrant.*	*Original Claimants.*
665	James Ammins	843	John Needham
666	Peter Rough	844	Jesse Nettles
667	Jesse Rowell	845	Abisha Oliver
668	Jack Rock	846	Patrick O'Kelly
673	Wm. Richards	847	Leonard Parker
674	Nathaniel Harris	848	Samuel Parker
677	William Logan	849	Thomas Peavey
678	John Wonks	850	Drury Perkinson
679	Hains White	851	John Roberts
680	Moses Stearn	852	John Richardson
681	Michael Scantlin	853	Wm. Rochester
682	John M'Kean	854	Charles Stewart
695	William Clifton	855	Benj. Stedman
696	Sim. Christophers	856	James Scott
697	William Barber	857	Martin Slayers
698	Hardy Cheshire	858	William Shield
699	Arthur Arnold	859	Jesse Siddle
700	John Brevard	860	Thomas Sillard
701	Richard Ward	861	William Talton
702	Knibb Wynn	862	Andrew Vanoy
703	Peter Duncan	863	Joseph J. Wade
704	Gilbert Miller	864	James Varkize
705	William Womack	865	Elisha White
706	Right Bass	866	Thomas Walker
707	William Wynn	867	John Burges
708	Samuel M'Dowg	868	Lewis Weaver
709	Thomas Ward	881	Eli Ely
710	Thos. Warwick	882	John Edwards
711	Edward Fossett	883	James Holden
712	Abiel Andrews	884	Thomas Loyd
718	Randol Bryant	885	Thomas Tucker
719	Benj. Bennett	886	William Douglas
720	Collin Brown	887	George Harrison
721	William Boling	888	David Jones
722	John Booth	889	Hardy Ridley
723	Thos. Blackleach	890	Edmund Blount
724	Jesse Benton	891	Willis Davis
725	Job Butts	892	John Burrows
726	Christ. Brannon	893	Job Mitchell
727	William Conner	894	John Southerland
728	John Conley	895	Isaac Roberts
729	Charles Connor	896	Gabriel Terrell
730	John Condon	897	Etheldred Bosman
731	John Darby	898	Allen Baggott
732	William Ford	899	Henry Jason
733	Thomas Hewings	900	Bartlet Moreland
734	James Hilliard	901	Robert Palmer
735	Elisha Hubbart	902	William Shepard
736	Hardy Hines	903	William Hill
737	Malcom M'Daniel	904	Laric Linch
738	Matthew Newly	905	Charles Richards
739	Ed'wd Pendleton	906	James Chambers
740	James King, sen.	907	Ezekiel Griffin
741	Hezekiah Rice	908	Nichols Edmunds
742	Anth'y. Simmons	909	Benjamin Caffield
743	Adam Sykes	910	Howell Gee
744	Philip Thomas	911	Solomon Cooper
745	William Townly	912	Thomas Watson
746	John Tillery	913	George Close
747	Matthew White	914	Joseph Hodges
748	Henry Wiggins	915	David Walden
749	Thomas Bullock	916	Robert Williams
750	Baxter Boland [returned & filed.]	917	Benjamin Bird
751	William Baker	918	Josiah Green
752	Robert Brewer	919	Gerrard Craig
753	Henry Coker	920	William Groves
754	Dennis Dowling	921	Richard Bradley
755	James Gilliham	922	Jno. Cheesborough
756	Thomas Grisurt	923	Robert Duncan
757	Jacob Moore	924	Peter Kippey
758	Matthew Warren	925	William Huel
759	Hercules Ryan	926	Robert Singleton
760	George Redner	927	Jethro Lassiter
761	Samuel Scott	928	Levi West
762	Nathaniel Weat	929	Henry Blurton
765	Negro Brutus	930	William Roark
766	Negro Frederick	931	William Kennedy
767	John Hardy	932	Wm. Washington
768	Joel Martin	933	Daniel Wade
769	Josiah Miller	934	Thomas Whitley
770	Thomas Hutson	935	John Cottle
771	Matthew Brickel	936	James Piner
772	John Bagnall	937	William Scantlin
773	Henry Brantley	938	William Turpin
774	David Burnett	939	William Yates
775	Charles Craben	940	Joseph Hyman
776	Martin Cole	941	Isham Carns
777	Cubit	942	Thomas Goff
778	William Haygood	943	Lewis Outlaw
779	Jeremiah Messer	944	Joseph White
780	William Stemm	945	William Elks
781	Henry Vize	946	John Arnold
782	Peter Brown	947	Samuel Burrows
783	Christ. Barlow	948	Richard Wheabey
784	Moses Byrd	949	William Neil
785	James Balentine	950	Jacob Waddle
786	Richard Cordle	951	John Curtis
787	William Fox	952	John Low
788	Wm. Flemming	961	Matthias Brickle
789	Black Garrick	962	Thomas Kent
790	Benjamin Patrick	963	James Kelton
791	John Foney	964	Samuel W. Lewis
792	Daniel Twigg	965	Jerome M'Mullen
794	John Atkinson	966	Joseph Miles
795	John Baker	967	John Morning
796	Samuel Bradley	968	Drury Ch[illegible]
797	John Boon	969	John C[illegible]ge
798	Lewis Biddlehizer	970	John Cook
799	Joseph Beaumont	971	Jacob Hafner
800	Joseph Cook	972	Isaac Cornelius
801	John Cook	973	Thomas Pierson
802	John Campbell	974	Richard D. Cook
803	David Conn	975	Caleb Koen
804	Edward Cox	976	Robert Calf
805	Charles Coleman	977	William Hurley
812	David Easter	978	Josiah Daws
813	John Erwin	985	Ebenezer Blackley
814	William Ewell	986	David Broadwell
815	Joshua Fenton	987	Burrel Davis
816	Robert Griffin	988	Thomas Little
817	James Gunn	989	Jeremiah Modlin
818	Stephen Harris of Darnall's company.	990	Michael Leoney
819	Burrell Hughes	991	Richard Bond
820	John Hart	992	John Pilchard
821	Stephen Harris of Stedman's comp'y.	993	James Faddles
822	Shadrach Homes	994	Thomas Pyot
823	Samuel Hollowell	995	William Ward
824	James Hall	996	Richard Lucas
825	Thomas Hill	997	Joshua Stocks
826	George Hill	998	William Kinkaid
827	Thomas Hopkins	999	William Risk
806	Thomas Cook	1019	Armwell Herron
807	Aaron Davis	1020	George Richards
808	James Dupree	1021	P. Harrington
809	George Dixon	979	Sam. Norsworthy
810	Thomas Endless	980	George Nicholas
811	Thomas Eburn	981	James Roper
828	Thomas Hicks	982	Robert Harper
829	Littleton Johnston	983	Richard Martin
830	James Jennings	984	Caleb Albertson
831	Thomas Jeffries	1022	Charles Haslip
832	Elijah Jenkins	1023	John Donnelly
833	Jacob Kittle	1024	Benjamin Dorland
834	Archibald Kennedy	1025	Broton Jones
835	John Ledum	1026	Francis Jack
836	John Liscombe	1027	Bryan Montague
837	Willis Marshall	1028	Sam. Montague
838	Charles Mixom	1029	Job Ward
839	John Moore	1030	Timothy Plumpus
840	Bryan Madry	1031	Wm. Stewart
841	Samuel M'Elroy	1032	Jacob Owens
842	Joseph M'Daniel	1033	Sam. Goodman
		1034	Wm. Gregory
		1035	David Charney

3M87

Published by order of the General Assembly.

The 22d Volume

OF Swift's Works, belonging to the subscriber, is missing, and has probably been loaned to some one. Whoever has the volume, will confer a favor by returning it.

S. L. FERRAND.

February 18, 1822.—89

Lawrenceville Academy.

THE exercises of this Institution commenced on Monday, the 28th January, under the superintendance of Mr. Robert B. Wood, late director of the Back Creek Academy; who has had not only the advantages of a classical education, but an opportunity of increasing and improving the same by the long and constant practice of teaching both the languages and those sciences which are common.

With the above attainments are also combined those firm and moral principles, which are requisite for those who have the guardianship and instruction of youth.

JNO. CHRISTIAN, *Secretary.*

February 4, 1822.———3 89

Valentine Bidleman,

Nine miles south of Abingdon, Virginia,

CONTINUES to manufacture wool Carding Machines, of a very superior quality, which he will sell on accommodating terms. Every possible care has been taken to select and put together the materials of which his machines are composed. They are supplied with the best of *Boston* cards. Persons purchasing machines will be furnished with printed directions, so as to enable them to manage and keep the same in order. Those who wish to purchase are invited to make timely application.

Letters addressed, as above, post paid, will meet punctual attention.

Abingdon, Jan. 30, 1822. 89p2

State of North-Carolina,

ROWAN COUNTY.

Court of Equity, Fall Term, 1821.

WM. WADSWORTH and wife, *vs.* George Manlove and wife.....Bill to perpetuate testimony. It appearing to the court, that Geo. Manlove and Hannah his wife, the defendants, live beyond the limits of this state—It is therefore *Ordered*, that publication be made for three weeks successively in the *Western Carolinian*, printed in Salisbury, that the said defendants appear at the next Court of Equity, to be held for the County of Rowan, at the Court-House in Salisbury, on the second Monday after the fourth Monday in March next, and answer, object to, or shew cause why said testimony should not be perpetuated, or the complainants will be at liberty to take testimony.

GEORGE LOCKE, *C. & M. E.*

The Muse! whate'er the Muse inspires,
My soul the tuneful strain admires....SCOTT.

LINES,

BY BERNARD BARTON.

Believe not that absence can banish
The memory of moments gone by;
Could I deem they so lightly would vanish,
I could think on the past with a sigh.
But thy image was never intended
The source of one sorrow to be;
For pleasure and hope are both blended
In each thought which arises of thee.

'Tis not love, as that passion is painted,
Its revival I never shall prove;
For, long ere we two were acquainted,
I had ceased e'en to think about love.
The attachment I feel is another,
'Tis passion from penitence free;
And had I to choose as a brother,
I would look for a sister in thee.

Thou need'st not, dear Helen, to doubt me,
When I fondly and frankly confess,
That thought in this bosom about thee
Is tender than words can express.
And when such ideas are springing
They touch such a tone and a key,
If my hand on my harp I am flinging,
Its strings must be vocal to thee.

When the sun in his rising from ocean,
Foretels a bright day by his dawn,
With eager and joyful emotion,
We exult in the beauties of morn.
Such thine: be thy noontide the same too,
And may age, from infirmity free,
Calm, peaceful, as earth can lay claim to
In life's close, be still lovely in thee.

O grant that the picture thus painted,
The world may not wantonly mar;
Keep thy soul in its whiteness untainted,
And may innocence still be its star.
Then, whatever the station assigned thee,
Though distant that station may be;
The remembrance of friends left behind thee,
Shall dwell with delight upon thee.

For affection bids distance defiance,
Its ardour no absence can change;
And the links of its holy alliance
Can reach through creation's vast range.
Those links have so lovingly bound us,
That, when thou art far over sea,
Thy image shall hover around us,
And tenderly whisper of thee.

ORIGINAL.

FOR THE WESTERN CAROLINIAN.

EMILY, THE INDIAN PRINCESS.

"Full many a gem, of purest ray serene,
The dark unfathom'd caves of ocean bear;
Full many a flower is born to blush unseen,
And waste its sweetness in the desert air."

In the vicissitudes of human life, it seems to be the prerogative of no one to be supremely blest, or perhaps none to be completely miserable. A succession of prosperity and adversity, of sunshine and sorrow, is the inheritance of all, and constitutes the picture of human life. We find sometimes when the bitter blasts of adversity assail, misfortune with her attendant train of evils may follow, and wretchedness and despair implant a sorrow in the heart which no art can sooth, and which for a time may baffle the efforts of friendship to remove. Yet amidst the gloom and darkness of despair, a ray of light, a gleam of pleasure will break in upon the sufferer, to whisper peace to his mind, and lull to sleep the tumult of his bosom. Yet I believe there are some strokes of calamity that fix an impression upon the heart which neither time nor art can remove, and which make us feel the impotence of consolation. The truth of this belief is strongly confirmed by an affecting little story which I heard during an excursion to the south, in the fall of 1821: It was the story of EMILY, the hapless Indian maid, and her tragical fate. The circumstances are well known in the country where they happened: I shall but give them in the manner in which they were related.

EMILY was the descendant of the great M'Gelray, king of the Creeks. Her father was that daring and enterprising Chief, the prophet Francis; or, as he was better known in the British service, Brigadier-General Hillis-haad-jo, the intrepid leader of the Seminoles. For 18 years her life had been a dream of pleasure, and "hope, with fairy gleam, enchantment threw o'er distant days;" but strange and unexpected are oftentimes the vicissitudes of human life. The storm of war, which for sometime had been lowering to the west, now burst forth in a torrent—a distinguished American officer, high in command, about this time, perhaps with more spirit than prudence, made a sudden attack on an Indian town upon the Georgia frontier. This seemed to be a signal for general hostilities—the torch of war was now lighted up amidst the Creeks and Seminoles, murder and rapine, the tomahawk and scalping knife, followed in its desolating train. At this critical moment an appeal was made to the bravery and patriotism of Georgians; a detachment under Gen. Glascock was immediately ordered out and marched to the scene of action—it was in the early part of 1818. Fired by military pride and a sense of duty, young R***, a young man of worth and talents, generously volunteered his service to his country, and repaired with the army, as a gentleman volunteer, to the enemy's country.

Returning from a scouting party, a short time afterwards, his detachment was defeated and dispersed, and in the hurry and confusion of flight he was separated from his party and became entangled in a morass, where he was found and carried a prisoner before their leader. Hillis-ha-ad-jo received him with a degree of savage exultation that was expressive of his character. Recent disaster had added a tenfold force to his vindictive and cruel disposition, and he determined to discharge his vengeance upon the unhappy victim now in his possession, to the farthest extreme of human suffering.

Young R*** was a stranger to fear; he was brave to an excess: yet he now shuddered with an involuntary feeling of horror, at the prospect before him. He contrasted his former enviable state with his present miserable condition. The idea of his mother, disconsolate, heart-broken, neglected and forsaken, sorrowing down to the grave—his helpless little sisters too, forlorn, destitute and unprotected, all rushed at once upon his distracted mind:—his soul sickened, and all the man died within him. To die, too, in the dawn of his manhood;—to be cut off, in the vivacity and vigor of life, from the pleasures of the world, before he had yet tasted its sweets, was a cruel, killing thought:—But to die, unprepared as he was, with "his blushing sins" thick upon him—to be tortured, racked, and consumed by the hellish, insatiate fury of merciless savages! Oh! it was a refinement upon cruelty!—the very idea of it was a tenfold addition to the common pangs of ordinary death. The shouts of the savage multitude aroused him at length from his gloomy reflections; for his hour was even now come. For a moment he felt the most exquisite pangs of which the human heart is susceptible;—a moment more, and all the distracted feelings of his soul had sunk into a calm and silent indifference, and he approached the stake, as a lamb led to the slaughter. At this all important moment a female, young, beautiful and apparently of superior birth, now approached—"a shew of mercy on her countenance there was, and an air of innocence in her look." He had observed her before; a glimpse of her now unconsciously excited an emotion in his breast, he knew not of what;—a gleam of hope darted through his soul;—he entirely fixed his gaze upon her as his last, feeble, hopeless hope.—"An angel she was that did preserve him;" for just at that important crisis, when his fate was suspended upon a thread, and his life "the poor pensioner of a single moment," EMILY, in the pure spirit of christian mercy, threw herself before her father, and in all the eloquence of sorrow begged and implored him to spare the life of the unhappy youth. She told him, in the pure strain of artless love, that the young officer was dear to her; that she had loved him from the first, and would continue to do so until the great spirit bore her hence. She said his image was entwined around her heart; his life was her life, and his fate should be her fate:—in mercy to herself she implored her father to spare his life, or involve them in one common ruin. An appeal like this was even too great for a savage to withstand. Francis, as I have said before, was stern, vindictive and cruel; he was obstinate and selfish, immovable in his purpose, and persecuting even to the farthest extremity in his enmities: yet he was not entirely destitute of the fine feelings of a father. For once, and perhaps the only time in his life, he suffered his purpose to be shaken. He bid his Emily rise; he told her to take him, he was hers,—do what she would with him:—but he told her to remember she was the descendant of King M'Gilray, the daughter of Gen. Hillis-ha-ad-jo. The conflict of feeling which pervaded the breast of our young hero at this moment, it would be in vain to describe. He made a feeble effort (for his senses were overcome with the sudden transition) to express his gratitude to his noble mistress; but she heeded him not. Fearful of a recurrence of her father's naturally sanguinary disposition, she told him to be gone—delay might be fatal—a time might again come, when he would be permitted to speak:—till then she told him to think sometimes of Emily, the Indian maid. It was a needless caution, for young R*** was as generous as he was brave. Under the conduct of a safe guide he found himself next morning in the American camp, to the astonishment of the whole army.

About this time the war was prosecuted with vigour on the one side, and resisted with firmness and address on the other, by the consummate abilities and enterprize of Francis. Under his direction the Seminole war had been carried on with infinite address; and so long as he continued their leader, it still held out a formidable appearance; but with him fell the hope and the pride of the Seminole tribe. The fate of this chief is well known; for savage as he was, it made a deep impression on the public mind. Those who did not condemn the act as an innovation upon the usages of war, and as a violation of the laws of nations, were obliged to lament the stern policy which dictated such a measure. By the treachery of one man, Hambly, the celebrated Seminole trader, and the connivance of the officers of the American flotilla, Francis was decoyed, by the shew of English colours, on board the American flotilla then at St. Marks, and immediately executed. This disaster only seemed a prelude to what was to follow. Soon after the Seminoles were defeated, dispersed, driven from their country, and almost extirpated from the face of the earth.

With the first news of peace young R*** flew to the relief of his heroic mistress; for he had heard of her calamities. He found her; but he found her not the happy, sportive, lovely maid he had once known her. She had since tasted misfortune's bitter cup: misery and woe had stamped a deep impression upon her heart. At the sight of her R***, a transient gleam of pleasure seemed to steal across her mind; but it was only to be succeeded by a gloom more fixed and sad. He soon told her his story; but she rejected his hand with such an air of sadness, such an expression of unutterable distress, as would have melted the heart of the most hardened savage that strode the forest. She did not deny that she loved him:—she confessed he was still dear to her; that she would linger fondly upon the memory of her love, till the great Spirit would bear her soul far beyond the clouds; but that she never, never, never could be his. Her father, she said, had been treacherously betrayed, captured, and condemned to a most ignominious death—he had been murdered by Christians:—but who was there to say, spare the life of Hillis-ha-ad jo? Alas! there was not one. Her mother, brother too, had fallen at the same time beneath the sword of Christian mercy; but there was none to mourn the fate of Chicomico! Her brother in battle had nobly died a warriour. Her remaining uncle had fallen by the treachery of the Creeks—and she alone, of all the descendants of the great King M'Gilray, remained to weep for her father, to mourn the fate of her kindred warriors. All other white men besides himself, she said she hated:—it was her pride and her duty to do so, because they were the murderers of her father. To forsake his country, his friends, and his family, for a poor, hapless Indian maid, she continued, was a sacrifice she could not desire him to make. She told him, again and again, that she loved him, but that she never could be his—she herself was unhappy. Sorrow, she said, had planted a sting in her bosom, and her life would be a life of wretched misery: She would not make him, too, unhappy by becoming his wife. She then implored him to return to his country and his friends, where he might find a mistress—she here burst into tears, and for a moment was overwhelmed with a torrent of grief—she continued, he might find a mistress fairer, more refined, and better suited to his condition, but none more affectionate or sincere than the wretched Emily. She took his hand in both hers, and casting a look of unutterable anguish upon him, told him she was going to leave him, to bid him adieu for ever. It would not be long, she said, before she went to her father, the Great Spirit above; but before she left him, she would ask one little favour, one last request.....sometimes think of EMILY;—sometimes pity her misfortune;—sometimes weep for her fate. Wild and frantic, she threw his hand from her, and fled in the wildness of despair. Young R*** more than ever admired her,—more than ever felt for her sufferings. He sought her frequently afterwards;—he tendered her his hand over and over; he begged, entreated, implored; but it was all in vain. The only reply she ever made was,—she loved her R***, but she hated the murderers of her father. The truth was, her misfortune had borne hard upon her; her mind had sunk under the pressure of affection; and her reason had fled with the spirit of her kindred from the multitude of her sufferings. Abstracted from the world, and every thing in it, except the recollection of her own hapless fate, she wanders about in a sad reverie, unconscious of all around her. Frequent attempts have been made to sooth her melancholy and dispel the gloom from her mind; but it was all in vain. She still continues the remembrance of her early woes—the victim of a BROKEN HEART.

AN ITINERANT.

FROM THE CHARLESTON COURIER.

CARE is very unequally distributed in this world. Some people skate over life with beautiful rapidity, and find no pause in pleasure. The path of others is irksome, rough, rugged, and precipitous.—Now, although it is a part of our creed, that every man may be happy who chooses to be so, yet are there certainly greater facilities of happiness in some tracks, than in others—something more genial in the moral climate, to the growth of joy.

It is well, however, that this is not generally understood; otherwise we would behold a monopoly of pursuit, and all mankind, instead of being physicians, lawyers, &c. would inevitably be—*clergymen.*

The clergy have the easiest times of any people on this earth—perhaps it is because they deserve it. A clergyman enjoys a prescriptive respect and esteem, being ranked by common consent, as high as a lady, and above a man. He has the charge of souls, which are not tangible, and have no rough edges, nor corners, nor acute angles, to annnoy and afflict sensibility. The comforts of this world are accorded to him with cheerfulness. The merchant presents him a quarter cask of Madeira—the planter a barrel of rice—the ladies send him sweetmeats, and all the baby clothes of his children are made in advance, by the courteous labor of his youthful parishioners. A few hour's toil produces his weekly discourse, which he delivers to hearers who believe all that he says, and never think of denying it if they do not. He is associated with happiness by those whom he marries, with wisdom by those whom he instructs, with hope by those whom he consoles, and with blessings by them all. Now can there be a more envied situation, a more smooth and unembarrassed journey than this? Compared with the poor unfortunate lawyer, the clergyman travels on a railway, and the lawyer in a crazy wagon, struggling through mud and water, over a road abounding with ditches.

The Lawyer incurs a prescriptive distrust. His gown is associated in the mind, not with the idea of purity and innocence, but of cunning and concealment. His client regrets that he has occasion to employ him, and struggles to get rid of him as early as possible. He is not like a clergyman, who, acting by himself, cannot well differ from himself—nor like physicians, who meet only to consult and to agree—but like a gladiator, or rather like a gamecock, trained for perpetual war and brought out of obscurity, only for a public contest. Much as he may love music, he must be always in discord—much as he may covet peace, he must never cease disputing. If there be only one side, he must make two out of it; and whether it be the right or the wrong, he must contend it is the right. He must be perfectly conscious of the superiority of another, but that wont do.—He must opppose him in open court, and if he lose the victory, stands an excellent chance of losing his livelihood. People will take a clergyman or a physician, on trust; but with regard to a lawyer, they are as fastidious as OTHELLO, in requiring evidence.

So much for the general and pervading embarrassments of a lawyer's professional life. But if, unfortunately, he has a great deal of business—and Courts will sit at the same time, requiring him in all, then is there an additional distress, arising from the impossibility of being in more than one place at any one time.—Then it is harrassing indeed, to hear him called in the City Court, and in the Admiralty, and in the Equity, and in the Common Law, and peradventure at Chambers.—"*Mungo here, Mungo there, Mungo everywhere.*"

There is another additional misery, which is too true to make a joke of. If by any misfortune, people come to think that you are disinterested and humane, they imagine themselves entitled, on all occasions, to your gratuitous labor, and to the wear and tear of your mind and affections. Thus comfortable is the Profession of the Law.

CHEMISTRY.

"No science is so intimately connected with the pursuits of man, or mingles so extensively with his occupations as chemistry. It embraces the whole range of created nature; it comprehends in its researches, all substances animate and inanimate; it explores their elementary principles; it unfolds their combinations; it traces their affinities; it ascertains the result of new associations, new combinations. In every employment we feel its influence, or want its aid. Most of our arts and manufactures have their foundation in the principles of chemistry, or are guided and enlightened in their progress by chemical researches. In our food, in our clothes, in the decorations of our houses, we trace its operations. The processes of the dyer, the painter, the gilder, the glass maker, the potter, the tanner, the distiller, the brewer, the baker, are purely chemical, and metallurgy, which extracts the metals from their earths, and ores, and gives to man these instruments of power, exhibits one of the triumphs of chemistry. Gunpowder, which has made so great a revolution in military science, and changed the whole artillery of war, is a chemical compound. The power of steam is generated, guided and governed by chemical processes, while the application of its gigantic force is left to mechanical arrangement." DR. ELLIOT.

ON THE GOODNESS OF THE DEITY.

The reflections which religion awakens in the mind, although of the most serious and solemn nature, are at the same time pregnant with hope, and full of the sweetest consolation. This is strictly the case, in every point of view in which the awful discoveries of revelation offer themselves to our examination. The devout contemplation of all the attributes of the Divine Being, is calculated to excite the best feelings of our nature, and to fill with a holy and elevated rapture, the heart of man. But there is one view of this subject, which, more than all others, creates in my breast sensations of the purest delight. To me, it is almost exclusively the parent of joy, the nurse of hope, the inspiring spring of all spiritual exultation. Behold the varied scenery of nature. On every side the benevolence of the Deity meets our delighted view. It is impossible to reason for one moment, without confessing this great and animating truth. On every page of the vast volume of creation, the characters of infinite goodness are engraved too deep to be erased, too legible ever to be mistaken:—Simplicity itself cannot err; and *he that runs may read.* As the sun in the firmament, encircled by the starry host, beams forth with unrivaled splendour, invigorating, and beautifying, and gladdening all things—so shines amidst an infinity of excellencies, transcendantly bright and glorious, the GOODNESS OF THE ALMIGHTY!

OUR ACTIONS.

The only things in which we can be said to have any property, are *our actions.* Our thoughts may be bad, yet produce no poison; they may be good, yet produce no fruit. Our riches may be taken from us by misfortune, our reputation by malice, our spirits by calumny, our health by disease, our friends by death. But our *actions* must follow us beyond the grave; with respect to them *alone*, we can say that we shall carry nothing with us when we die, neither that we shall go naked out of the world. Our actions must clothe us with an immortality loathsome or glorious: these are the only *title deeds* of which we cannot be disinherited; they will have their full weight in the balance of eternity, when every thing else is nothing, and their value will be confirmed and established by those two sure and sateless destroyers of all other earthly things—Time and Death.

SCRAPS.

There are many so wise that they will not be deprived of a shilling, but yet are so foolish as to be cheated out of their souls.

He is a good merchant, who parts with what he cannot keep, and seeks after what he cannot lose.

Independence belongs to every one, who can limit his desires to that which can be purchased by his labor.

A woman merely beautiful may attract; a woman merely accomplished may amuse, and both united may produce a transient fascination; but it is sense and virtue only, that fasten on the mind